ROME AND AUSTRIA.

Vatican Preparation for a Church Struggle with the Author-

ity of the Hapsburgs. Imperialist Legislation for the Effacement

of the Concordat.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, March 13, 1874.

The Pope has written to the Austrian Bishops inciting them to use all their influence to prevent the passage of the proposed ecclesiastical laws.

Austrian Legislation for the Effacement of the Concordat.

The telegram from Rome, which we publish above, goes to show that the Pontiff, Pins IX., is determined to prevent, if possible, the passage of the Austrian civil bills which are destined by the imperial Vienna Cabinet to effect the effacement

of the concordat with the Holy See.

The Pope commands the aid of the prelates in Austria in resistance to the proposed legislation, and will thus, no doubt, provoke or create a state of affairs in the Austro-Hungarian territory almost identical with that which exists from the same cause in North Germany. THE AUSTRIAN BILLS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE

CHURCH.

In the month of January last the Austrian Cabinet entrusted Ministers Von Stremayr, Lasser and Glaser with the drawing up of a series of church regulation, or "religious," bills, which it proposed to submit to Parliament at an early day. These religious bills are of a very thorough character, and weed out the last traces of the Concordat with Rome in the Empire. The drafts were made ready for the signature of Francis Joseph at an early day. It was alleged that the measures met his approba-

visit to St. Petersburg. The following is an abstract of the religious bills which were laid by the Austrian government be-

tion still more readily after his return from his

which were laid by the Austrian government before the Reichsrath:—

First—Bill for regulating the external affairs of the Roman Catholic Church. The first and most important article of this bill declares that "the patent of the 5th of November, 1855, (the Concordat), is entirely abolished." No one is to be permitted to hold any ecclesiastical office or benefice, who is not an Austrian subject, and whose moral and social conduct is not unexceptionable. When a vacancy occurs in an ecclesiastical office, and neither the Emperor nor the civil authorities present a candidate for the post, the Bishop is to notify the name of the person whom he destines for the appointment to the provincial authorities. If the latter do not make any objection to the proposed appointment within thirty days of such notification, the Bishop's nominee may be duly invested in the vacant office. An appeal may be made against the decision of the provincial authorities to the Minister of Cultus, and if the decision against the appointment is confirmed, the appointment is confirmed, the appointment cannot be made. Article 6 provides that if the holder of an ecclesiastical appointment or benifice shall be found guilty of any penal offence, and the ecclesiastical authorities snall not carry out the orders of the government for his dismissal, the office or benefice is the bishops also to inform those authorities of all degrees, pastorals, &c., issued by them. By article 16, if the government should find that public considerations fore the Reichsrath :also to inform those authorities of all degrees, pas-torals, &c., issued by them. By article 16, if the government should find that public considerations are opposed to any ecclesiastical regulation affecting public worship, such regulation is to be cancelled. Article 10 iorbids any exercise of ecclesiastical authority calculated to prevent the execution of the less.

ceiled. Article 16 forbids any exercise of ecclesiastical authority calculated to prevent the execution of the law.

Second—Bill referring to religious corporations. Under article 1 of this bill no new religious society can be formed, or a foreign society established, in Austria without the permission of the State. Such permission (article 5) will not be granted if the objects of the society are opposed to public order, morality, or considerations of political economy. Under articles 8, 9 and 10, 11 the members of any religious society are found guilty of proceedings which disturb or threaten public morality or domestic peace, or if the head of the society repeatedly commits offences against public morality, etc., the society is to be dissoived. By article 13, if the member of any religious society shall formally declare to the political authorities that he no longer wishes to belong to the society, he is to be legally regarded as having ceased to be a member of it. Lists are to be furnished to the government yearly of the members of each religious society, and the punishments inflicted in the course of the year. By article 20 no legacies or grants in favor of religious corporations, if they exceed 3,000 forins (£300) in amount will be valid unless sanctioned by the government. If there is any suspicion of illegal proceedings in a building belonging to a religious corporation, the political authorities are empowered to enter the building and make all necessary inquiries.

Third—Bill for increasing the incomes of the

necessary inquiries.

Third—Bill for increasing the incomes of the lower clergy out of the religious endowments of

Fourth—This bill provides for the legal recogni-tion of new religious bodies. Such recognition is to be granted to the members of any religion doctrines are not opposed to the law and to

FRANCE.

The Principle of Parliamentary Representation-A Warning from History.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, March 13, 1874.

In the committee of the Assembly on the elec-toral law a proposition has been made by the Right for the distranchisement of the colonies of France. M. Laboulaye made an earnest remonstrance, warning the members that the British colonies in America had been alienated from the mother country by the denial of the right of rep-

The colonial deputies have unanimously demanded that right.

BISMARCK.

The German Chancellor Invalided by Illness.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 13, 1874. Prince Bismarck is ill, suffering from a recurrence of the gout

IRELAND.

The Investigation of Frauds on an American Company-Serious Charges.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, March 14-6 A. M. The investigation at Limerick into the trauds on the New York Life Insurance Company is proceeding. Barry, an agent of the company, has ab-Several of the insured persons have died under suspicious circumstances.

SOUTH AMERICA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 13, 1874. Advices by mail from Buenos Ayres to the 9th

ult. have been received.

The Presidential election in the Argentine Republic was attended with much turbulence and disorder. There were riots in the capital, in which four persons were killed and twelve wounded. POLITICAL RIVALRY IN THE PROVINCES.

disturbances in the provinces were still worse. The result of the election was not yet known. General Mitre, at last accounts, was at the nead of the polling in Buenos Ayres and Mr. Avellaneda in the provinces. PUBLIC HEALTH.

The cholera and fever had disappeared.

CUBA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 13, 1874. The Spanish tron-clad Arapiles has sailed for Martinique, where she will go into dry dock for

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone's Definition of His Position in the Parliamentary Ranks of the Liberals-Auxious for Retirement but Careful for the Political Future-Cost of the Bank Forgeries Prosecution.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 13, 1874. Mr. Gladstone has issued the customary note requesting the presence of his supporters on the reopening of Parliament.

At the same time he has written to Earl Granville, saying:—"While discharging this duty I feel it necessary that I should explain what a circular could not convey with regard to my individual position. For a variety of personal reasons I could not contemplate any unlimited extension of active political service. I désire my political friends to clearly understand that at my age must reserve entire freedom to divest myself of the responsibilities of leadership at no dis tant time. The need of rest will prevent more than my occasional presence in the House during the present session. I should be desirou before the commencement of the 1875 session to consider whether it would be advantageous to place my services for a time at the disposal of the liberal party, or whether I should then claim exemption from the duties hitherto discharged. If, how ever, there be reasonable grounds to believe that instead of the course which I have sketched it would be preferable in the view of the party generally for me at once to assume the position of an independent member, I should willingly do so, re taining all my desire for the welfare of the party, and if a leader be chosen, or interim provision be made for the present year, my successor should receive every assistance he might seek or I could

render." PRESS OPINION OF THE EX-PREMIER'S POLITICAL

The Times of this morning in a leading article says:-"So long as Mr. Gladstone remains in the House of Commons he is the only possible leader of the liberal party. Every true liberal will ac cept Mr. Gladstone's leadership on his own terms." The Daily News says:-"Mr. Gladstone's name is a tower of strength. The whole body of the liberals regard him as their natural head. Any other person would only be the leader of a sec-

ELECTED FOR LIVERPOOL.

Viscount Sandon was to-day re-elected to Parliament from Liverpool.

[Viscount Sandon-Dudley Francis Stuart Ryder-is the eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby. He represented Liverpool in the last Parliament as an ndependent conservative, and has been re-elected after acceptance of office under Disraell. He rep resented Litchfield from 1856 to 1859. In 1860 he was unsuccessful in a contest for the seat for Stafford. He is forty-three years of age, and possesses considerable experience in official routine .- ED.

Premier Disraeli's Address to His Constituents.

LONDON, March 14-5 A. M. Mr. Disraell has issued an address to his constituents asking once more for their suffrages. He promises to uphold the institutions and defend the

Sir John Karslake, Attorney General, and three other members of the new government were returned to Parliament yesterday without opposition.

The Bank Prosecution in the American Frauds Case.

LONDON, March 13, 1874. At the late regular half-yearly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England, it was announced that the total expense incurred in the pursuit and the parties who committed the frauds on the bank, was £46,000.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Thousands of Frenchmen Congregating in England-Preparations at Chiselhurst.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 14-6 A. M. Imperialists from all parts of France ave arrived here or are on the way to England to attend the festivities at Chiselhurst on Monday, on the occasion of the Prince Louis attaining his majority

It is expected that upwards of 4,000 Frenchmen will be present.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, MATCH 14-1 A. M.
Probabilities. FOR SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE

ATLANTIC STATES, FRESH TO BRISK AND OCCASION ALLY HIGH NORTH AND WEST WINDS WILL PREVAIL, WITH COLD AND PARTLY CLOUDY WRATHER. For the lower lake region and thence north-

eastward to New Brunswick, continued cold and generally cloudy weather, with light snow and brisk northwest to southwest winds, with generally clear weather and low temperature.

For the Gulf States, increasing cloudiness and rising temperature, with easterly and southerly winds, accompanied by rain in the Lower Missis sippi Valley. For the Ohio Valley, rising temperature, falling

barometer, variable winds and clear or fair

For the upper lake region, and thence south westward to Kansas and Missouri, rising tempera-ture, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, and generally clear weather during the day, followed by threatening weather. The Cumberland and Ohio rivers will fall slightly.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1873. 1874.

3 A. M. 31 19 3:30 P. 42 26 6 A. M. 32 17 6 P. M. 36 24 9 A. M. 35 19 9 P. M. 35 22 12 M. 38 24 12 P. M. 34 22 Average temperature yesterday. 21%

Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 35%

The Hudson Again Closed. POUGHERPSIE, N. Y., March 13, 1874. The cold weather continues. Reports from the Upper Hudson show that the river is again firmly closed. At Castleton, Hudson, Catskill and Germanton, and from the latter point as far south as Peekskill, the river is filled with heavy fields of floating ice. At Castleton the ice is five inches thick and the icemen are expecting another harvest.

Destructive Storms in Boraska. OMAHA, Neb., March 13, 1874.

A storm and snow slide in Weber canon, as Devil's Gate, to-day, tore down the telegraph lines and interrupted communications throughout the

A heavy storm of sleet is raging between here and Cheyenne to-night. THE STRIKE IN LYNN.

Resolve of the Morocco Manufacturers Not to Employ Society Men. Boston, March 13, 1874.
The employing morocco dressers of Lynn have

adopted the following:—

Resolved, That we will not employ any finisher who is known to pay money into an organization that furnishes aid and support to the men now on strike.

aid and support to the men now on strike.

The strikers show an equal determination to bold out. There have been no threats or violence the point of the strikers of precaution, extra policemen are employed to guard the factories at night.

An idea of the importance of the moroeco manufacturing interest of Lynn may be obtained from the fact that during last year 2,000,000 skins were turned out, representing in value \$2,500,000.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 13, 1874. The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed a resolution urging Congress to pass the Louisville and Portland Canal bil.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music-Aida. The last work of Verdi, with its superb cast, grand music and brilliant mounting, has taken a firm hold of the New York public. There was quite a large and brilliant audience at the Academy last evening. Mile. Torriani has made the title role so attractive by her really clever acting and artistic singing that a very large share of the success of the opera may be attributed to her. Constantly improving and gradually working her way as a conscientious artist to the foremost ranks in ner profession, a very flattering career may be predicted for Mile. Torriani. Last career may be predicted for Mile. Torriani. Last evening she gave more than ordinary spirit and clan to the rôle of Afda. Miss Cary, whose tuli, round, sonorous contraito voice is aiways a source of pieasure, has mastered the many difficulties of the rôle of Amneris, and it is now an impersonation of great artistic value. The Radames of Sigdor Campanini is his best rôle, as far as American experience is concerned; but he was sadly indisposed last night, and, although he struggied galiantiy against the debilitating effects of recent illness and a cold, yet their presence was paintuly perceptible. Signor Del Puente replaced Maurel in the character of Amonasro, and acted and sang the rôle with the most commendable spirit and intelligence. The Ramfis of Signor Nannetti has lost none of its prisume charms and is as excellent and Iresh now pristine charms and is as excellent and tresh no as at the first representation of the opera. To chorus and orchestra in this opera are truly a mirable, and, under the skillul direction of Sign Muzio, surpass anything in either department whave ever had in this city. The matinée to-di will have "Lucia," with the diza, Madame Nilsso in the title rôle, in which she has no hving peer.

A very attractive musical entertainment was given last night at the pretty and commodious iusic hall of Mr. Decker in Union Square. There was a fair attendance and the receipts were larger was a fair attendance and the receipts were larger than might be expected in the crowd of charity concerts now in progress. The concert was given for the benefit of the distressed family of Mr. Howard Glover, and was organized and carried through successfully by the popular cantatrice, Mile. Louis Leibhardt, This lady sang a number of atractive selections on the occasion, and was ably assisted by Miss Luckhardt, Mile. Drasdil, Messrs. Verner, Albites, Fease and Fritsch. Although the cloak of charity is sufficient by ample to cover up any defliciencies, yet we must say that on this occasion there was nothing but hearty praise to be bestowed upon the performance.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. Clara Morris has returned from her starring

Barry Sullivan is making a brilliant starring tour in England.

George Honey, the well known English comedian, is on a starring tour. Miss Ellen Merrick, a new actress, has won con-

siderable applause by her impersonation of Aiice May in "Rough and Ready." The sole proprietor of Fox's Broadway Theatre

is said to be S. A. Swalm, who remains in the back-Since the stockholders of the Brooklyn Park Theatre have taken the house in hand they have lost \$7,000.

Mr. J. N. Pattison played the celebrated piano

concerto of Henselt at the last Peabody Institute concert, Baltimore, with great reclame. M. Louis Dachauer will give Rossini's "Stabat

Mater," with his inimitable choir, at St. Ann's church, on Sunday evening. The soloists will be Mile. Henrietta Conradi, Mile. Octavie Gomien, Herr Pflueger and Signor Luccio.

The creditors of the Bootn's Theatre estate have decided not to lease the building to Jarrett & Paimer. They fear the introduction of the spec tacular drama would so damage the classic character of the house that it could never be restored. "Lohengrin" is now positively set down for Monday evening, March 23. The cast will be:-Elsa, Mme. Christine Nilsson; Ortrud, Miss Annie

Louise Cary; Lohengrin, Signor Italo Campanini;

Telramund, Signor Del Puente; Herald, Herr The Grand Opera House Sunday concerts have. under the direction of Messrs. Duff & Tooker, become very popular and attractive. Wienlawski is engaged for to-morrow evening, with Gilmore's Band, which may now be acknowledged as the first military band in America. On Passion Sunday

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be produced under the leadership of Herr Reinhardt Schmelz. The severe attack of illness under which Mme. Pauline Lucca has labored during the past week is happily at an end. The manager, Mr. Fred Rullmann, announces positively her reappearance in German opera, at the Stadt Theatre, on Monday evening as Azucena in "Der Troubadour." indisposition of such a great artist has been sorely

felt by the German opera-goers in this city.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society takes place this evening at the Academy of Music, with the annexed programme:-Symphony No. 4. in C major, op. 38; "Jupiter," Mozart; scena, "Che farò senza Euridice;" "Orfeo," Gluck, with orchestral accompaniment, Miss Antonia Henne; romance and rondo for planoforte, from the concerto in E minor, op. 11, with orchestral accompaniment, Mr. Emile Guyon; a, "O Frage Nicht," Rubinstein: b. "Nachtigal." Rubinstein, with mone accompaniment, Miss Antonia Henne; Symphony No. 5. "Lenore." Raff.

SENATOR MORTON'S HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1874. Senator Morton has been absent for a week from his seat in the Senate, caused by a sore upon his foot. It was rubbed and bruised by his boot and tirely healed. This circumstance has given rise to an exaggerated rumor. His general health has improved by rest, and his physicians say he can resume his seat in the Senate soon.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TRACKS SUNK. Damages Done By the Great Thaw and Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 13, 1874. The following despatch is received, dated Palisades, March 13:-"Yesterday, about five miles east of Battle Mountain, Nev., while the eastern bound passenger train was passing the track began sinking and it is reported sunk for a distance of ten miles although the train passed over in safety. They held the western bound train at Carlin last night and sent a wreck train to put the track in order. They have it temporarily fixed and westward bound trains passed over it this morning."

From Battle Mountain, Nev., the following is received, dated 13th:—"The Irack of the Central Pacific Railroad, about sixteen miles from here, at Stone house, is reported impassable, the track being sunk for a distance of one and a haif miles, and about forty-five yards of track washed away. A culvert and portions of the road are also washed away a short distance east of Golconda. Working trains were sent down this morning from Carlin, and is still working at the Stonehouse break; but it is thought that no trains can get through to-day. The force employed cannot repair the damage before to-night or to-morrow morning. A western bound passenger train has been placed on the side track here, also one freight train and a large cattle train. The tyouble is caused by the great quantity of water coming down from the mountains during the late thaw. It is a thaw which has formed a perfect flood of water over the whole country, and is washing away culverts, and in some places covering the track to a depth of eighteen inches and two feet. It is storming now, and snow and kail are failing." while the eastern bound passenger

PETERSBURG'S CHARTER. Governor Kemper's Veto Sustained by

the Senate of Virginia. RICHMOND, Va., March 13, 1874. The State Senate, in which the bill originated providing for a new charter for Petersburg, by a vote of 25 to 13to-day sustained Governor Kemper's vote of 25 to 13to-day sustained Governor Kemper's voto. The debate was most heated and exciting, the speeches of the conservative rirends of the bill being denunciatory in the extreme of the Governor's action, while other conservatives as warmly sustained him.

The Petersburg papers of to-day devote several columns to severe criticisms and invectives. The Landmark and Virginian, of Norioik, also have severe editorials against the Governor. The Whig and Enquirer, of this city, deprecate the veto, while the Dispatch sustains the Governor.

The vote as to whether the bill should pass, notwithstanding the Governor's objections, is classified as follows:—Yeas, 13 conservatives; nays, 16 conservatives and 9 republicans.

PRISONERS UNLOCKING THEIR CELLS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1874. Marcus Chapman, alias Charles Carpenter, bank forger, and the Jack Shipman, a pickpocket, hailing from Easton, escaped from the Doylestown Jail last night by unlocking their cell door with false keys and scaling the walls with ropes made of their bedelothing. It is supposed they had accom-plices outside. The Sherid of Bucks county offers a reward of \$250 for their returns.

OBITUARY.

Rear Admiral Lanman, U. S. N. Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, of the United States Navy, died at his residence in Norwich, Conn., yesterday. He was sixty-three years age. He was born in Connecticut, appointed to age. He was born in Connecticut, appointed to the service from that State, and lived in Norwich when on shore and relieved from duty. His original entry to the navy is dated on the 1st of January, 1835, and his latest commission-bears date December 8, 1867. He was rated for a total sea service of twenty-three years and five months, His last cruise at sea was in the month of May, 1872. Rear Admiral Lanman was greatly esteemed as an officer and gentleman, and enjoyed the respect and good wishes of an extensive circle of friends and neighbors.

Christian Sharpe. A telegram from Hartford, Conn., under date of the 13th inst., reports that Christian Sharpe, the inventor of the ismous Sharpe rifle, died suddenly at his residence in Vernon, Conn., last night, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a native of New Jersey.

Very Rev. Jean B. Etienne. A private despatch from Paris, which reached this city last night, announces the death of the Very Rev. Jean Baptiste Etienne, Superior General of the Lazarist Fathers and of the Sisters of Charity. He expired on the 12th inst. In August, 1870, Father Etienne celebrated the fittieth anniversary of his reception into the Lazarist Order, and for more than thirty years he acted in the capacity of Superior General. The Cataolic Church loses a devoted son and the Lazarist Order a good brother in the person of Father Etienne.

THE BRAVE CAPTAIN BRADY.

The American Steamship Company Voting Thanks and a Pecuniary Reward to the Savior of the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 13, 1874. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Steamship Company yesterday, resolutions of sympathy for the families of the officers and seamen lost from the steamship Pennsylvania were adonted.

The following resolution was also adopted:-"That the sincere thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to Captain C. L. Brady for his noble conduct in taking the responsibility of commandconduct in taking the responsionary of consumers and that the President be and is hereby requested to address to Captain Brady a letter expressing our gratitude to him, and requesting him to accept the sum of \$1.000, as an earnest of our appreciation of the valuable services rendered this company."

THE THIRD TERM.

[From the New York Sun.]

Butier reciprocated by proposing Grant for a third term. Probably this was what Grant was waiting for. While he has never talked about running for a third term, neither in his second inaugural nor on any other public occasion has Grant avec. inaugural nor on any other public occasion has Grant ever said one word against it. It would have been the most proper and natural thing in the world, when he took the oath of office the second time, if he had entertained no secret purpose of taking his chances for a third term, to have alluded to his coming retirement. But he did no such thing. Neither then nor on any subsequent public occasion has he intimated his intention to retire at the close of his present term. It is understood that he does not in private talk about the subject in any way. It is not probable he has ever said a word to Butler in reference to it. It is not necessary; it would be putting himself too much in Butler's power; nor is it on this topic that Butler addresses the President. He has other and more natural points of contact.

AMENITIES OF JOURNALISM.

[From the New York Tribune.]
We know of nothing more thoroughly provincial and more certainly indicative of a turi-class paper than the habit of saying, "A morning journal publishes so and so," or "An evening contemporary argues so and so," If the paper is worth quoting it is worth naming.

THE WIDENING BREACH.

[From the New York Tribune.]
It will doubtless take General Schenck, and most other leading republicans who have been out of the country for some years, a good while to find out—what they are fluding very rapidly in Boston—that the republican party is not now in power, and that, if it is not already in direct connict with the party that is in power, it is hable to find itself in that predicament at any moment.

WHAT FRANCE WAS TO HAVE PAID.

At a parliamentary dinner in his own residence, Prince Bismarck is stated in the papers to have related to his guests that he originally asked ten milliards of France, and only gradually came down to five, or, with interest and extras, nearly 6. The lesson to be learned from this is, perhaps, too plain to need being pointed out.

AN EX-MINISTER.

[From the Manchester Guardian.]
This morning I saw Mr. Gladstone walking down Regent street, looking very happy and with a most elastic step that is not common with him. He looked as if he left relieved from a heavy burden, and the passengers turned to watch him pass, while many respectfully removed their hats.

GLADSTONE IN HISTORY.

We will content ourselves with saying that, in our opinion, the greatness of these measures will stand out in more complete relief when we are somewhat removed from them by time. Distance will conceal the blemishes which have shocked close observers; the whispers of personal gossip will not be heard; only the great outlines of legisation will remain. The memory of a government is in its work, and it may fairly be asked what government has, in this respect, come near the one which is now passing away? Those who have been "harassed" by its zeal may be consoled by the reflection that it has settied controversies which, if leit to smoulder year after year, might "harass" society far more in time to come.

JOURNALISM IN ENGLAND.

When, some years ago, the press was called the fourth estate, that title seemed too large and presumptuous, but nobody can think it mappropriate now. The power of the press is enormous, and it goes on increasing year by year, while the force of no other form of persuasion or authority (except the law) is fully maintained, pernaps. Therefore, unless it continue to be controlled by a patriotic, judicial and lofty spirit—if it become the instrument of club arrangement and parlor conspiracies—inasmuch as it becomes the tool of secretaries, of demagogues, of the fou furicux, of service capitalists with drawing rooms to conquer, or even of the raging sincere pedants who are now beginning to inlest it, the press will soon be not only an enormous power, but an enormous peril. We conless that, for several years past we have been oppressed with an apprehension that the time was nigh when this danger would appear unmistakably; but the events of the last fortinight have shown that its time is not yet. After a gay and giorious period of service journalistic flunkeydom meets with its reward. If retries from the dickey—epaulets, stick, buttons and all—with the painful consciousness that a ribaid public has been laughing at the straw in its magnificently padded caives for a long time. The people generally, we find, are as ready to contemn the come-for-to-go-for-to-fetch-for-to-carry gentleman of the press, with all his inspirations and emotions, as may well be desired. [From the Pall Mail Gazette.]

A DISSOLVING PARTY.

A DISSOLVING PARTY.

[From the Philadeiphia Press, March 6.]

Men in such a crisis as the present are nothing save as indexes of a system. It is not General Butler, nor Mr. Simmons, nor Mr. Sanborn, nor Mr. Casey, but the policy of which they are the representatives. This policy is the burden that is breaking the back of the republican party. The Crédit Mobilier was the first blunder, because it put the whole party on the defensive, and weakened public confidence in many of the leaders of both sides. Then came the dangerous practice of making appointments only to please Congressmen and Senators, in utter defiance of the public will. Service not for the party, but for a politician, flattery of power, not competency for office, were the road to office. Experienced men were driven to retirement by jobbers and speculators. Corrupt Legislatures in the States and dishonest local governments, illustrated by the sudden wealth of the worst characters, led to a final consolidation of the officehoiders and their dependents against the great body of the people everywhere. It is in vain to denounce men as long as the system is allowed to remain. Massachusetts feels the burden and resolves to throw it off. Pennsylvania has borne it for pears, and every independent republican in the State has protested against it; but so far in vain. There is not a republican paper in Philadelphia to-day that has not denounced it. But the present power of the combination is greater than it has ever been; never has the general danger been so imminent; and, yet, as if to prove this statement, never has the submission to this despotism been so complete. The chains are drawn so tight and riveted so close that the victims are airaid to groan, and so purchase relief by praises of their oppressors. President Grant does not hesitate to denounce the reckless men who are bankrupting the South. Senator Carpenter declares against the wretched administration of Louisnans, and Mr. Dawes points to the decreasing revenues and increasing debt of the general g

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., March 13, 1874. Peter Jansen and O. Bostrome, two Swedes,

THE TIDE OF TEMPERANCE.

Proposed Temperance Clause in the New Constitution for Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 13, 1874. Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Butler, introduced in the Constitutional Convention to-day, to be submitted to the separate vote of the people at the election for approval or rejection of the constitution, the

following several propositions:following several propositions:—

First—Intoxicating liquors shall neither be manuactured nor sold in this State.

Second—Intoxicating liquors may only be manuactured or sold in the State in quantities not less than one gallon, on license granted in such manner and on such conditions as the General Assembly may provide by law.

Third—Intoxicating liquors may be sold in the state in quantities less than one gallon on license granted in such manner and on such conditions as the General Assembly may provide by law.

The proposition receiving the greatest aggre-

The proposition receiving the greatest aggre-

gate vote is to be a part of the constitution. Should all three propositions receive a majority of those voting upon them, then the one receiving the greatest numeer of approving votes is to be an article of the constitution.

The propositions were read once and ordered printed.

A Decided Defeat for the Crusaders-Disheartening Result of a Raid in Pittsburg-The Power of Woman's Tears.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 13, 1874. The first direct onslaught on the saloons of Pittsburg by weeping and musical women has been made, and, instead of being crowned with the success which such visits were fruitful of else-where, it was given the cold shoulder and failed

Headed by Mrs. Rev. Andrews and with a beau tiful young lady of nineteen bringing up the rear. the delegation moved on the saloon of Charle Noser, on Forty-first street. Noser was first asked Noser, on Forty-first street. Noser was first asked to sign the pledge, but he refused and could not be persuaded. Then he was asked to permit prayers to be offered up in his pizce, which he refused with equal oostinacy. No amount of pleadings could move him to admit the weeping and prayerful ladies. Finding all entreaties in vain, the ladies left compelled to raise the siege and retire; but it was not done without some exhibition of great feeling. Mrs. Andrews seemed deeply affected, and as she was leaving her eyes were flooded with tears. She turned once more toward the saloon keeper, and in a choking voice offered up a fervent prayer for Noser and then quietly withdrew. Noser has had a banner painted with the following device upon It:

"The ladies have called, but we haven't surrendered."
This is hung to the breeze as an emblem of the first victory over the crusaders. Aithough this, the first attempt, was a milure Noser rejuctantly admitted that the tears of ladies were difficult to withstand, and at one time he was much affected and felt like calling them oack and teiling them to come in and pray as much as they had a mind to.

Zealous Labors of the Ladies in Harris burg, Pa.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 13, 1874. The temperance excitement continues to increase here. The committee of the ladies who called on the clergy and editors asking for their co-operation reported at their meeting this afternoon quite favorably. A meeting is to be held in Dr. Robinson's church to-morrow, when a more definite understanding will be had as to the work. They propose to appoint a committee of ladies from each church to canvass the city to procure signers to the pledge, and also to ask property noiders not to lease their buildings after the pres ent lease expires for the use of sellers of liquor.

Official Discountenancing of the Liquor LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 13, 1874.

The County Commissioners to-day rejected eight more applications for licenses to sell liquor, making a total of seventeen rejected, being the whole number of applications. The saloon men are much exasperated and swear vengeance at the

Large Numbers of the Converted Signing the Pledge at Williamsport, Pa.
WILLIAMSPORT, March 13, 1874. One hundred and ninety names were to-day en-

rolled in the woman's temperance movement. hundred women are now at work. Three immense mass meetings have been held, and daily prayer meetings and visits to hotels and saloons are maintained. Many men of formerly intemperate habits are signing the piedge, and dealers, with scarcely an exception, are treating the ladies with kindness.

CONFIRMATION SERVICES AT NEWRIFIG.

Bishop Potter on the Episcopal Church

NEWBURG, N. V., March 12 1874 At five o'clock this afternoon the rite of confirmation was administered to a class of twentynine persons in St. George's Episcopal church, in this city, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the diocese of New York. At the conclusion of the services the Bishop addressed a few remarks to the class appropriate in view of the step which they had just taken, and closed ment now prevailing in the Episcopal Church. He said:—If you hear of changes in the Church: if you hear of perils in the Church; if it must be that there are some persons in the Church who employ themselves in trying to create alarm, as if there were new dangers tareatening the Church, "possess your souls in peace," in "full assurance of faith." This blessed Church of ours—I say it reverently—like our Lord, is "the same yesterday, to-day and forever." There is nothing which should give alarm to anybody. There are shades of opinion in this Church, as in every great ecclesiastical body; but I undertake to say, without hesitation, after much consideration and with the most intimate knowledge of the whole state of the Church, there is nothing which should alarm—far from it—any living soul. I had the pleasure of saying to your venerable rector but a few moments ago, when I gave him my blessing, that in this diocese, as I find on travelling through its length and breadth, there is the most earnest and raitmul and truthful work done on all sides by the clergy, and, I am happy to say, extensively and well done by the larty too. We have reason to thank God for what ment now prevailing in the Episcopal Church work done on an suce by the lergy, and, I am happy to say, extensively and well done by the laity too. We have reason to thank God for what he is doing in the Church. Let us work enriestly, and offer up our prayers to the great Head of the Church that His blessing in this holy season may

AUGUSTA JOCKEY CLUB

Granger the Winner of the Contest of One and a Half Miles and Flower Girl the Mile Dash.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 13, 1874. The second day of the spring meeting of the Jockey Club passed off fairly, taking all things into consideration. The weather was clear and bracing

The first race was a dash of one and a half miles for a purse of \$250. There were three entries-Hitchcock's bay mare Tabitha, Bacon's bay horse Granger and Weldon's bay gelding Midnight. Granger won the race in 2:52%, Tabitha second.

year-olds; \$250 to the first and so horse.

T. G. Bacon's ch. f. Flower Girl, by Jack Malone, dam Neutrainty
L. A. Hitchcock's br. f. Lutetia H., by Daniel Boone, dam Meanness.

Time, 1:51%.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT. BOSTON, Mass., March 13, 1874.

The ninth and tenth games of the billiard tourament were played this afternoon. The ninth game was between Joseph Dion and Maurice Daly. The game was won by Dion by 157 points. The highest runs made by Dion were 43, 34, 39; and Daly's highest runs were 43, 23, 16. Dion's average was 5 55-69, and Daly's 3 35-69. The length of the game was two hours and twenty-five minutes. The tenth game was between Cyrille Dion and Albert Garnier, who led Dion by 253 points. Garnier's nighest runs were 62, 46, 37; Dion's highest was 23. Garnier's average 7 43-51; Dion's average 2 47-50.

In the evening the first game was between Ubassy and Daly. Ubassy won the game by 65 points. The highest runs made by Ubassy were 40, 32, 31; by Daly, 37, 57, 28. The next game in the evening was tetween Cyrille Dion and Albert Garnier, which was for the first prize, and was won by Garnier, by 155 points. highest runs made by Dion were 43, 34, 39; and

A STRIKING ENGINEER PLEADS GUILTY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 13, 1874. Daniel Harvey, who participated in the recent strike of the engineers on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, to-day pleaded guilty to putting a bolt of iron on a frog at Pendleton to throw trains off the track, and begged the elem-ency of the Court.

Died.

EVERETT.—On Friday, March 13, 1874, JAMES J. EVERETT, aged 47 years.
His friends and acquisintances are respectfully invited to attend the Juneral, at Gosben, N. Y., on Monday, March 16, at hall-past eleven o'clock. Erie Rallway trains leave Chambers street, at eight and nine o'clock A. M.
[For Other Deaths See Eigath Pags.]

The Havana Lottery. [Franslation.] LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF LOTTERY NO. 7. HAVANA. HAVANA, Feb. 28, 1874.

MESSES TAYLOR & CO., New YORK:—

DEAR STRE—My. Victor 46 Fages, Central Administrator of Lotteries, has received your letter da and the Joth inst, and by his order and doly authorized by him. I write you to deny in the most absence manner the assertione connected with the Island of Chia Lottery given hy the New York Times correspondent at Havana and published by said newspaper on the 6th of Pebruary.

The official position held by Mr. De Pages and the circumstance of the case of Mr. Valero being sub-judice prevent Mr. De Pages from giving details; Sat it is hig duty to make known that in the ence and administration of the branch of lotteries nothing has occurred now or then to diminish in the least he good name and credit in this island and abroad uphed by the Lottery of the Island of Chia.

Mr. De Pages begs me to say that the functors of his office prevent him from corresponding with the public, and that hereafter if you wish to have more particularly you may address one of the official agains of the Elavana Lottery.

I avail myself of this opportunity to place myself at

Lavail myself of this opportunity to place myself at rour orders, and have the honor to be, JOSE F. DE MUSQUINZ, Official Agent, Mercaderas street, corner Obsspo, Havana.

A .- Citizens and Strangers Who Desires a first class dress or business HAT should call at ESPEN-SCHEID'S, HS Nassan street.

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Colds. Hoarseness or any affection of the threat or lungues Mine. PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM. A single bottle is worth firty times its cost; 25c., 50c. and 75c. a bottle. A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentines results in some incurable lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will almost invariably give relief.

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